

No. 63 April 1973

Spearhead

10p



I.R.A.

TIME FOR THE
PUSSYFOOTING TO STOP

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Sweets for Everyone

The Northern Ireland White Paper was completely predictable to anyone tuned into the wavelength of Government thinking on Ulster. From the very start this has been based on classically naive liberal assumptions that trouble-makers can be persuaded not to make trouble by concession to a part of their demands and that goodwill and negotiation can bridge the gulf between completely irreconcilable aspirations.

The White Paper, conceived in that spirit, bears the marks of a tired schoolmaster at the end of his tether to bring warring kids to order by handing out sweets to all of them — a share to this faction, a share to that, hoping that the taste of these delicacies will at least for a while take their minds off the fundamental source of conflict between them.

There are sweets for the British loyalists in the form of the insipid promise that Northern Ireland will remain in the United

Kingdom for as long as the majority wants it — a declaration about as accommodating as that of a host who says that he will tolerate a guest in his house as long as the guest is determined to stay.

There are sweets for left-wing elements both in and out of the province in the form of phrases about 'non-discrimination' and 'human rights'.

There are sweets for pro-republicans in the form of greater political representation.

There are sweets for the Irish Republic itself in the form of the proposed 'Council of Ireland'.

So far as meeting the first requirement of any Ulster policy — crushing the IRA — is concerned, the document leaves us exactly where we all were before. There is absolutely nothing in it that is going to satisfy the terrorists in terms of their ultimate objectives; all that it does is give them encouragement that British will is weakening and thus further inducement to kill and destroy.

Perhaps the most sickening feature of the White Paper is its 'Council of Ireland' proposals. These are phrased in language which concedes quite willingly that the affairs of Ulster are in some way the business of the Irish Republic. There is much talk of making the Government plan 'acceptable' to those on both sides of the border — although why policies for the future of a part of Britain should require to be 'acceptable' to a foreign power which covets that part of Britain for itself is something that perhaps only the Westminster mind can fathom.

As predictable as the White Paper itself is its rejection by a large part of the loyalist community in the province. This of course means more trouble for the Government at a time when its will to deal with trouble up to date is gravely in doubt.

The White Paper will, we are certain, prove before very long to be not worth the ink which went to print it.

Dr. Kiosk Runs Amok

No sooner had the news broken that a youth in Birmingham had been given a 20-year prison sentence for a mugging attack and two others 10-year sentences for the same crime, we knew of course that a shrill scream of protest would go up from the so-called 'progressive' wing of society: the professors of sociology, the 'community relations' workers, the environmentalists, the penal reformers and, not least, the Council for Civil Liberties. "It is not the youths who are guilty; it is society!" was the general gist of the protest, echoing that well known caricature from the Peter Simple column of the *Daily Telegraph*, Dr. Heinz Kiosk, who regularly throws a tantrum of sociological gobbledegook every time a dangerous criminal is punished for his crime.

The Dr. Kiosks of this world had a field day during the week following the Birmingham sentences. Speeches and articles abounded everywhere. Slums were to blame, said some. Racial discrimination is the cause, said others (the ringleader was a half-caste West Indian and one of the others a Turkish



MUGGING RINGLEADER
Sub-human attack

S P E A R H E A D

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Cypriot). "The kids never had a chance," yelled one article in a major daily newspaper.

As an appeal against sentence is pending, *Spearhead*'s comment on this aspect must be withheld in respect to the law of *sub judice*. Suffice it to say that the poor victim of the mugging certainly never had a chance. He was thrown on the ground and kicked in the head till practically dead. By some miracle his life was saved after months in hospital but with his faculties permanently impaired. He is now a man without prospects

and without hope. What the law should correctly do with people who are responsible for this kind of sub-human behaviour is one thing. What most of us would like to do is dispatch them efficiently to the next world without further argument.

Whitewashing Job

Another interesting comment on the Birmingham mugging sentences occurred in the *Evening Standard* the day after news of them became known. This took the form of a cartoon by 'Jak' which showed three youths walking down the street in a slum area of some city. As they passed the home of one of their mates, they saw him through the window reading a newspaper report of the sentence. Said one of them, "Ever since Alfie learned to read he's given up coming out mugging with the lads!"

Anything remarkable about the cartoon? No, except that all four youths, the three walking down the street and the one in his home, were white. Does 'Jak' seriously maintain that such a picture presents an accurate reflection of who the muggers are? Some police reports that we have received put the proportion of convicted muggers that belong to the coloured immigrant community as high as 80 per-cent. This may not be absolutely accurate; the percentage may be lower, and we certainly do not suggest that there are not white muggers or that they should be any the less severely dealt with than coloured ones. Mugging is a disgusting crime, whatever the race of the culprit. However, the 'Jak' cartoon can only be described as grossly misleading in its type-casting of the mugging fraternity. Is this yet another attempt by the press to pull the wool over the public's eyes where the origin of much of the mugging business is concerned?

Voice of Big Brother?

The world's financial elite seems to be getting so arrogant about its dominating position over mankind that it feels that it can let its agents speak out with increasing frankness about the shape of things to come.

One such agent is clearly Professor David Bettison, of the department of sociology at Waikato University, New Zealand. In a message to the city of Hamilton publicity and advertising club recently, Professor Bettison said that the domination of the huge multi-national corporations would bring in a new era of Utopia to mankind. Every man would have a guaranteed income of £1,500 a year whether he chose to work or not.

Said the Professor, the coming era of the world today would be like that of Europe from 1814 to 1914, a century in which there were no large scale wars. It was during that time, he said, that the Rothschilds grew to be the dominant multi-national company power in Europe.

He suggested that the giant multi-national corporations of today had a power of influence akin to what Rothschilds had in the last century in that they could not afford to have this planet plunged into world war.

Perhaps we should be grateful to Professor Bettison for informing us that it is the multi-national corporations who in the future will be the ones with the power to decide whether there will be world wars. Presumably, this means that they are able to prevail on the Communist world in the shaping of its policies as well as on capitalist states. Interesting in view of the average man's picture of Communism.

In fact if international big business and finance — which means the same thing as the multi-national corporations — decides not to have any more wars for the time being, it will not be because of a commitment against war as such but only an appraisal that war for the moment will not serve its strategy for total world power. In the Napoleonic wars, the First and Second World Wars, the Russo-Japanese war, the American civil war and numerous modern revolutionary wars, the influence of international finance has been always present and sometimes great enough to be decisive. As for the Rothschild contributions to permanent peace, that is a fable that anyone with an inside knowledge of the history of the last two centuries will laugh out of court.

The Message of Lincoln

This journal has little sympathy for the political views of Mr. Dick Taverne. Nevertheless, we are delighted that he won back his seat at the recent by-election at Lincoln.

Amid the repulsive gyrations of the Labour Party from anti-Common Market to pro-Common Market and back to anti-Common Market again — all in the cause of sheer political opportunism, Mr. Taverne maintained his stand as a consistent pro-Marketeer. For that he brought upon himself all the concentrated venom of his party executive and his local constituency organisation. The party disowned him as its representative for the area for the crime of standing by his principles. He fought the by-election as an Independent Labour candidate and, against all odds, was victorious.

We happen to believe that Mr. Taverne's principles are wrong, but we respect his integrity in standing by them. We happen to believe that it is right to oppose the Common Market, but we despise the Labour Party's motives for doing so.

It looks as if many of the electors of Lincoln felt the same way. Their vote was certainly a vote against the coercion of the big party machines and for the man who is prepared to stand his ground for what he believes in.

The difficulty that Mr. Taverne had in

getting just two sponsors to escort him to his seat in the Commons, and the subsequent hatred that they brought upon themselves from the Labour benches, is testimony to the putrescent depths of human meanness that prevail in that party. No wonder at Labour's recent electoral catastrophes.

Heath: 1966 and Now

It is not just on the Labour side that dramatic about-turns occur. Lack of consistency is strong among Conservatives too and nowhere more than at the top. A reader recently sent to us a photocopy of a letter received by a friend from Edward Heath dated the 13th August 1966, at the time when the Labour Government was imposing a wage-freeze. Says the letter:-

"The powers which the Government has taken, which would enable it to break agreements already made, over-rule arbitration and Wages Council decisions, and impose an arbitrary control over all wages and prices, are unprecedented and inexcusable. As I have made clear in the House of Commons, we are utterly opposed to the Government's action."

This letter can be examined at our office by anyone who wishes to do so.

Clearly, the Prime Minister has done a rotation of 180 degrees since those words were written!

Cold War Sham

Another indication that the 'Cold War' is a complete sham is the decision of the American Government to extend to Soviet Russia "most favoured nation" trading arrangements . . . this comes after news of America selling Russia millions of tons of surplus wheat at knock-down prices to cover the latest Russian harvest failure.

The House of Congress in Washington is supposed to carry out the function of a watch-dog where the actions of the President are concerned, in order that the interests of the American people may be protected. One would think, therefore, that Congressmen would angrily demand to know why the American taxpayer is forced to spend billions of dollars a year on weapons to protect the West against possible Soviet aggression, when the Soviet tyranny could be brought down simply by means of America refusing to shore up the Soviet Communist system through grain deals and preferential trading agreements.

No such question has been voiced in Congress, however. All the Congressmen have done, at the instigation of the immensely powerful Zionist lobby, is to inform the President that Congress will not ratify the new trading agreement with the Soviet Government unless the Soviet Government agrees to abandon its tax on Russian Zionist Jews with academic qualifications who wish to emigrate to Israel.

I.R.A.: TIME FOR THE PUSSYFOOTING TO STOP

People in Northern Ireland have been telling us for a long time that sooner or later the battle being fought in their province would extend to the mainland of the United Kingdom and that those who smugly believed that it was just an Irish affair would be rudely awoken out of their dreams.

This is what has now happened. The appalling bomb outrages in London last month, from which over 200 people suffered, showed that IRA violence and terror knows no geographical limits but hits everywhere where it might be thought that pressure can be put on the British Government.

The bombs in London have changed nothing. They do not impose upon us any greater need to clamp down on the IRA than was already the case. What they have done, perhaps, is underline this need to a great many people who were previously blind to it.

Anywhere else in the world it would seem utterly incredible that an organisation was blowing up people in a country's capital city while at the same time being allowed to carry out normal political activities in most parts of that country. But the incredible is indeed taking place in Britain. On the UK mainland the IRA holds frequent meetings to raise funds; it supplies contingents to take part in marches through our cities organised in its support, arrogantly displaying its banners and chanting its slogans. Even in Northern Ireland, where it is supposed to be banned, the ban does not operate effectively. The death of a single catholic is made the occasion for a massive propaganda ritual of a funeral in the which the IRA again displays its colours and virtually takes charge.

After the recent bombings in London, Home Secretary Carr was asked was it not now time to place a complete ban on the IRA as an organisation. He said he would not like to do that!

In the mind of officialdom, a line has to be drawn between an organisation's 'legal' activities and its obviously illegal ones. To such a mind,

drenched as it is in 'liberal' sentiments and fetishes, such a fussy distinction is sacred. The fact that it may hazard the lives of thousands of innocent law-abiding citizens is of no account beside the need for the liberal conscience to live with itself, snug in the assurance that the strict letter of liberal doctrine about 'rights' and 'freedoms' has been observed.

To any practical person, however, such lines of demarcation are utterly ludicrous. 'Legal' IRA activities obviously help in a hundred ways the further promotion of illegal ones: they serve as a means of recruitment as well as a source of funds; they enable links between IRA men everywhere to be sustained; they afford the IRA excellent opportunities for propaganda — which are further enhanced by the

generosity of the 'British' Broadcasting Corporation.

Every serving soldier in Ulster and throughout the United Kingdom knows this; every police officer knows it. These security forces have to campaign against the IRA like a fighter with one hand tied behind his back so long as that organisation is able to flit back and forth from the fiery furnace of illegality to the safe ground of lawful assembly.

So long as the IRA has any legality at all, in any part of the British Isles, the struggle against it remains a farce. It is the time now to call this farce to an end and hunt the men of terror from Lands End to John O'Groats with a ferocity and a determination that will give them no rest, no let-up, no escape and no mercy.

NF Chairman writes to Heath

Dear Prime Minister,

In the recriminations that have followed last week's bomb explosions in London, in which one person was killed and over two hundred wounded, a large degree of responsibility must be laid at the door of your own Government.

With IRA terror now transferred to the mainland of the United Kingdom and right to the heart of its capital, we are now reaping the fruits of a continued policy of weakness on the part of the Government towards that organisation, of which I list a few of the most prominent examples:-

(a) The toleration for a long period of the 'no-go' areas in Belfast and Londonderry, which were a gift to the IRA in so far as they provided a haven for wanted terrorists and a storage place for their weapons. Though these areas have, we are told, now been brought under the sovereignty of the Crown, the fact that they were allowed to exist for so many months was something that gravely prolonged the war against terror — with results that are being felt today. Their existence also provided the IRA with a great moral boost in so far as it demonstrated appallingly weak will on the part of your Government.

(b) The emasculation, by disarmament, of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the disbanding of the Ulster Special Constabulary. These acts, instituted by the last Government and not revoked by your own, have only weakened the security forces in Ulster in an effort to appease those who support the objects of the IRA.

(c) The release of IRA internees, at least a half of whom are now reported to be back in operation.

(d) The demonstration, by continued public utterance and by the infamous 'Green Paper' on Northern Ireland, of only a lukewarm commitment to the principle that that province should remain a part of the United Kingdom. This has run contrary to what should be one of the first objectives in the Government's Northern Ireland policy: demonstrating to the IRA terrorists that they were fighting

for a lost cause.

(e) The alienation, by the attitude described in (d) of a substantial part of the loyalist community in Northern Ireland — with the result of the formation of militant armed groups within that community determined to resist a betrayal by Westminster. This has had the effect of diverting a part of the strength of Ulster security forces, which should be wholly concentrated on combatting republican terror.

(f) Perhaps most directly relevant to last week's outrages in London, the toleration of legally constituted IRA activity on the United Kingdom mainland, such as fund raising meetings and other gatherings whereby terrorists can make contact with Irish republican sympathisers on the mainland and build an organisation to be used in the event of an extension of terror to this side of the Irish Sea. Included among these activities are several marches organised by extreme left-wing groups in which pro-IRA banners have been displayed and pro-IRA slogans chanted.

On behalf of the National Front, and I believe in keeping with the sentiments of a great majority of people in the United Kingdom, I present to you this demand that the Government policy of 'puddyfooting' in the war against the IRA cease from now, and that you yourself do what you have not done to date: demonstrate by word and by deed the will, not only to smash the IRA, but to ensure that its political aim of a united Irish Republic will never be realised.

In this respect a complete ban on all IRA activity, violent or otherwise, in all parts of the United Kingdom is a self-evident priority. A nation petrified to adopt this course against an organisation carrying out bombings in its capital city which can kill and maim innocent people in considerable numbers will surely and deservedly earn the derision of the world.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN TYNDALL
Chairman, National Front

IS ACADEMIC FREEDOM ONLY FOR THE RESPECTABLE?

THE WITHDRAWAL of an honorary degree by Leeds University from Professor William Shockley highlighted the problems that are faced by academics with unpopular views. In the light of this event, I think it is now time for people to sit down and have a good hard think about the principle of academic freedom. We must ask: Is it still acceptable for an academic to pursue the truth unhindered? Or is it now the case that the Establishment may put pressure on an academic whose findings are 'unacceptable' to it, quite regardless of whether those findings may be true or not?

Lord Boyle, who asked Shockley to forget about the degree, is on tape as saying, "Leeds would feel thoroughly unhappy about the name of the University of Leeds being associated with certain implications of scientific discoveries." There was no implication that Shockley was wrong on matters of scientific fact. Lord Boyle did not want to know whether the Professor's views on racial differences were correct or not — they were simply not respectable and that was that. "Leeds" (Lord Boyle's pseudonym perhaps?) would presumably be happier with reassuring falsehoods than unrespectable truths.

This infringement of academic freedom was so blatant that the *Sunday Telegraph* editorial (18.2.73) had to comment, "... Lord Boyle who recently lectured the South Africans on the inviolability of academic freedom, claims to believe in the principle while debauching it in practice. This is a peculiarly insidious form of intellectual authoritarianism, since it undermines freedom while pretending to uphold it." However, even more disturbing was the fact that the University Court voted almost unanimously (36 votes to 2 with 3 abstentions) to withdraw their degree from Professor Shockley. If our universities do not value academic freedom, then what hope have we of Establishment politicians upholding the right of all academics to pursue the truth, no matter how much those politicians' pet theories may suffer?

Some would like to think that this was an isolated incident, but early in February another scientist with controversial views, Professor Hans Eysenck, encountered trouble at Birmingham University. Before his visit an organisation called the Birmingham Student Movement, an offshoot of the Communist Party of England (Marxist-Leninist), started a campaign to prevent him from speaking. It was said that Eysenck was a "fascist psychologist" who preached "Nazi race science" and that people should uphold "genuine academic freedom" by not letting him speak. As it turned out, the B.S.M. did not have the numbers to stop the meeting, but they had sufficient support for their members to be allowed to interrupt the meeting and make speeches "denouncing resolutely" so called "fascist" psychologists, psychiatrists, etc. etc.

The B.S.M. claimed that Eysenck's views were incorrect but offered no argument against them; instead they kept insisting he was a "fascist" and thus had no right to speak. Although cranky groups like the B.S.M. are of little importance, the line of thinking that they represent is. The main feature of their arguments is the lumping together of questions of fact and questions of value. It seems of no importance to them that if they

disagree with a scientist's factual assertions they have to offer scientific or logical reasons to justify their position. What is of primary importance to them is that they do not like the scientist's views, and attempts are made to portray him as a political conspirator who justifies, for example, the oppression of coloured minorities.

It would seem to me that Lord Boyle in the Shockley affair and the B.S.M. share the same philosophy of ignoring the truth or otherwise of what the respective professors are saying. Instead of asking "Is this true?", they ask "Is this respectable?" Of course Lord Boyle and the B.S.M. advocate substantially different methods of pressuring academics, but then just as it seems there are 'respectable' and 'unrespectable' matters of fact, there may well be 'respectable' and 'unrespectable' methods of repression. The implication is that scientists should mend their ways and perhaps carry around a book entitled "What is Acceptable to the Establishment". The question has now been raised, "Can we afford the truth?" and if that is not a sign of sickness then I don't know what is. But I believe the situation can only get worse.

Although political considerations do not affect scientific facts, the reverse is certainly not the case. If a society is planning its future on the basis of false assumptions about human capabilities then it is in serious trouble. Britain's Establishment with its liberal-left outlook on race relies heavily on the doctrine that there are no innate differences in intelligence and character between the races. The multi-racial society is based on the assumption "that we are all the same beneath the skin" and that differences will be sorted out after all have lived in the same environment for a while.

However, more and more scientists are

finding innate differences between the races which cannot be explained away by environmental theories and are thus indirectly questioning the whole basis of our society as envisaged by the Establishment. The trouble is that in spite of these findings in the near future, I cannot see our Establishment changing its views. Emotionalism has so taken over the issue of race that it is often thought morally wrong to suggest there are racial differences, and in this climate a disinterested review of scientific facts is near impossible.

I believe that repression will continue and be intensified. The B.S.M. method will be typified by the physical breaking up of scientists' meetings. It will be said that violent left-wing groups are tiny and therefore harmless, but it takes only a few dedicated red stormtroopers to smash up a meeting. In America, Jensen's life has been threatened, Shockley's classes have been broken up, and Eysenck encountered similar difficulties when he went over there. I see no reason why such tactics will not be directed against scientists in this country who do not say the 'right' things.

'Respectable' methods of repression like Lord Boyle's are in operation at the moment. Testimony to this in the news business is that all but a few in this country realise that there are more than just a couple of scientists who believe that there are innate differences between the races. The University of Leeds hadn't even heard of Shockley's work on genetics when they originally offered him a degree! Scientists who speak out are portrayed as loners, and when they are given T.V. time they are stuck in front of a hostile audience, rather in the manner of an interrogation. Again in America (see David Hidson's article in October's *Spearhead*), the National Academy of Science refused several times to sponsor a study on race and intelligence, and British 'dissidents' can hope to fare no better.

I believe the events surrounding Professors Shockley and Eysenck in February are symbolic of the way political considerations are being allowed to creep into assessments of scientific findings. I believe that the incidents at Leeds and Birmingham are a sign of things to come. Up till now the double think argument, "In the interests of democracy, let's stop 'x' speaking" has been aired almost exclusively in the far more "decent" field of political repression; but variations of it, substituting for "democracy" the term "academic freedom" or "race relations", are now likely to be used in dealings with scientists.

Is academic freedom only for the respectable? I fear, yes. Time will tell whether my pessimism is justified.

WHY I REJOINED THE NATIONAL FRONT

by E. MORRISON, former Yorks organiser of British Movement

There is one simple and basic reason why I have rejoined the National Front, and that is that the NF is the only movement among the all too many on the Nationalist scene today that is actually making real progress. It is true that here and there other smaller outfits have made local impact, such as my late organisation did in the Leeds area, but only the National Front, is making nation-wide progress; no other movement is doing that.

I have in the past warned against the possible dangers of the false drive towards hypocritical respectability in a vain effort to try and avoid the smear technique, which is levelled against us by the assorted garbage of the liberalistic establishment. However I can sincerely say, and am fully convinced, that the National Front has maintained and is developing a healthy radical and dynamic

approach to the problems facing this country today.

In summary I would further urge all non-members of the National Front who are at present in other organisations and who agree with the basic concepts and principles of British Nationalism, to reconsider their present political position and ask themselves as I have recently done: "Am I really serving any useful purpose by perpetuating a separate existence to the only Movement which is showing real signs of being able to achieve the final victory that we all desire?" It is time to put aside minor quibbling differences for the greater good of the survival of our race and nation. Strength is in unity. Let all come together under the banner of the NF and together strive for the new era of British Nationalism which will soon most surely dawn.

THE ATTACK ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

DRAMATIC events in Southern Africa sometimes go unreported or receive inadequate coverage in Britain's press and political weeklies. In particular, scant mention is made of the fierce struggle being waged at the present time between Portuguese troops and African guerillas in the tropical jungles of Angola, Mozambique' and Guine'. Two of these Portuguese provinces, Angola and Mozambique', border on Rhodesia and South Africa and are therefore of crucial importance to the maintenance of civilisation in Southern Africa. The latest security operations in Rhodesia are relatively small in comparison to the large-scale anti-guerilla campaigns in Portuguese Africa. The troubles first began in Angola on the 4th February 1961, they spread to Guine' in early 1963 and on the 25th September 1964 Mozambique' suffered its first terrorist attack.

GUINE'

Guine' is a small country on the west coast of Africa, with a total population of 800,000 of whom about 3,500 are white. Its main products are rice, peanuts and palm oil, and its inhabitants led a peaceful existence until the current outbreak of terrorism. The organisation responsible, known as the P.A.I.G.C., was formed in 1956 with Amilcar Cabral as its 'Secretary General'. After years of underground preparation, the P.A.I.G.C. launched its wide-ranging terror campaign on the people of Guine'. By early 1964, the guerillas had managed to subjugate large regions of the countryside, while the Portuguese took up defensive positions around the more populated areas. The guerillas then proceeded with a policy of intimidation against the Africans under their control. By the end of 1964, over 2,000 natives had been press-ganged into the terror forces and these were later formed into a new guerilla army. More territory was occupied, and by 1968 the P.A.I.G.C. were able to roam unchecked in two-thirds of the rural areas.

The terrorists of Guine' have become increasingly better organised and are armed with the latest sophisticated Soviet weapons. This latter factor enables them to have parity of small-arms with the Portuguese and they have frequently shot down light aircraft and helicopters. Despite the recent assassination of Cabral by rival terrorists, the threat posed by the P.A.I.G.C. continues to grow. Unless there is a reversal of the situation in the near future, the prospects look pretty bleak for Portuguese and Africans alike in Guine'.

ANGOLA

The first subversive organisations inside Angola were formed in 1954. The Portuguese authorities soon interned the most dangerous elements, including Agostinho Neto, later a 'general' in the M.P.L.A. forces. On the

4th February 1961, a gang of agitators attacked the prison in Angola's capital Luanda. From that day on, the troubles escalated into a wide-spread guerilla war. The terrorists' early success was partially a result of their belief in their invincibility through the protection of witch-doctors. It was also in the initial stages of the war that they were the most barbaric, attacking civilians with pangas and machetes, black, white, old and young, killing everyone in their path. By 1968 the terrorist bands had slaughtered over 3,000 whites and nearly 50,000 Africans in Angola. The Portuguese, a deeply religious people, appealed to the authorities in Lisbon for protection against future insurgent atrocities. Troops were promptly assigned to Angola, and they are now fighting a war likened by some South African journalists to a 'mini-Vietnam'. The combined guerilla army in Angola, which is estimated to be between 8,000 and 10,000 strong, was until recently comprised of three separate movements. The terrorist group initiating the troubles and consequently committing most of early atrocities, was the U.P.A., headed by Holden Roberto. This terrorist leader admits that most of the U.P.A.'s early financial backing came from American organisations such as the Committee on Africa and the Ford Foundation.

African diplomats in Kinshasa (formerly part of the Congo) where the U.P.A. has its headquarters, maintain that but for this continuing American finance Roberto's organisation would have floundered long ago. Other U.P.A. backers include such supposed mutual antagonists as the United Arab Republic and Israel and the 'Soviet Union and China. In the mid-sixties, Roberto set up his 'Government in Exile' (G.R.A.E.), which was subsequently recognised by the Organisation of African Unity. The O.A.U. later switched its recognition to the other, more effective terrorist force, the M.P.L.A. This organisation is financed primarily by the Communist bloc, and its contingents are trained by the Cubans, Algerians, Chinese and North Vietnamese.

In early 1964, the M.P.L.A. launched a surprise offensive on the Cabinda enclave.

The Portuguese were caught unprepared and the guerillas almost succeeded in capturing the oil-rich district before troops could arrive. The guerillas were driven back but still control some of the large rural areas of Cabinda. Later, in May 1966, the M.P.L.A. attacked in the eastern districts of Moxico and Cuando Cubango. Since 1968 all the major districts in Angola, with the exception of the south east, have suffered continual terrorist attacks. The situation in the north deteriorated to the extent that in February 1968 the M.P.L.A. was able to transfer its headquarters from Congo-Brazzaville to the interior of Angola itself.

Early guerilla tactics included the forced migration of whole villages of Africans to the Congo in an attempt to deprive northern Angola of labour and so ruin the country's economy. Hundreds of weakened women and children died on these forced marches. The Portuguese carried out large-scale operations, using helicopters and thousands of troops, in efforts to save the African victims, with some success. Although, in a country the size of Angola, the army is stretched to the limit, protecting remote villages from increasing terrorist attacks. At the present time, in Angola, as in Mozambique' and Guine', the Africans in guerilla-occupied areas are subjected to intensive indoctrination programmes. This 'education', as the M.P.L.A. calls it, is carried out by the 'Centre for Revolutionary Instruction', and any Africans objecting to this or preferring the traditional tribal way of life to the new communes, are quickly eliminated. Most of the provisional guerilla training camps are situated in the bordering Black states, but the more intelligent M.P.L.A. insurgents are sent for advanced guerilla training in Algeria and Cuba and from there on to military institutions in Moscow and Peking. In July 1971 a M.P.L.A. delegation headed by Neto visited Peking for talks with Premier Chou En Lai and his chief of staff. The result of these consultations was a new insurgent organisational strategy and an intensification of the war. The M.P.L.A. and the terrorists in general have come a long way since the days of the pangas. They are now armed with the latest Soviet manufactured equipment, including Kalashnikov and Simonov automatic rifles, R.R.S.H. and S.K.S. submachine-guns, Chinese rocket launchers, mines, high-explosives, bazookas and 60mm mortars.

The third terrorist group operating in Angola is the U.N.I.T.A. headed by Jonas Savimbi. Although the U.N.I.T.A. claims to have more than 3,000 men and control vast areas, it does not represent the threat of the other two. Recently, the U.P.A. and M.P.L.A. have merged to form the C.S.L.A., with Roberto as leader and Neto as second-in-command. Confronting this newly united guerilla force, comprising of the best Communist insurgency training and the financial backing of numerous Western organisations, the Portuguese are going to need all the



Weaponry captured by Security Forces in Rhodesia: Reading clockwise: Russian R.P.D. 7.62 mm cal. belt-fed light-machine-gun; offensive and defensive grenades; Czechoslovakian M.25 sub-machine-gun; two Tokarev 7.62 mm cal. Automatic pistols.

support they can obtain to ensure the continuation of freedom and civilised standards in Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE'

In 1962, a number of exiled subversive organisations met in Dar es Salaam to form the Mozambique' Liberation Front (Frelimo). Frelimo's first leader was an African intellectual named Eduardo Mondlane. Educated in South Africa, Portugal and the United States, Mondlane later held a post in the U.N.. Urging armed struggle, Frelimo sent its trainees behind the Iron Curtain and on the 25th September 1964 the Mozambique' offensive began. The guerillas attacked in the districts of Cabo Delgado, Niassa and Tete in the north. By 1967, Frelimo's original force of 300 had grown to a trained and well-equipped terrorist army of 10,000. March 1968 saw the intensification of guerilla activity in the Tete district, which is continuing at the present time. The reason for this is the giant Cabora Bassa dam project, which the Portuguese, with South African technical aid, are building on the Zambezi. The Portuguese have now reinforced the defences and mounted successive anti-guerilla campaigns in the area. The dam is of paramount importance to the future development of the whole southern Zambezi area and will be the largest hydro-electric scheme in Africa, generating 17,000 million Kwh annually. Both South Africa and Rhodesia will be future consumers of the energy produced by Cabora Bassa and it is estimated to bring £125,000,000 worth of trade to Rhodesia during the construction period. The world forces demanding the

elimination of the White man in Africa, hope to use the Frelimo guerillas to hinder this project, and the U.N. General Assembly has also called for measures to prevent the dam being built. Frelimo now claims 1 million inhabitants under its control in northern Mozambique' and has recently opened a new front in the districts of Manica and Sofala. Although Mondlane himself was killed in February 1969, guerilla activity continues to increase throughout Mozambique'.

OUR SUPPORT NEEDED

The picture unfolding in Portuguese Africa is not one that affords complacency. The terrorists have grown from semi-literate Mau Mau type bands, to increasingly proficient Viet-Cong type forces. The guerillas claim to be advancing, and conversely, the Portuguese claim to have the situation under control. The Portuguese are reputed to have over 150,000 troops in Africa and they have complete command of the air. With such a massive force, why are they not winning the war instead of just containing it? One of the reasons may be the fact that the administration and army are fully integrated and multi-racial; the Portuguese do not believe in separate development. Another reason may be that, in their religious idealism, they cannot fully comprehend the ferocity and fanaticism of their enemies. Also Portugal herself is a relatively poor country and she has to spend over 45 per-cent of the gross national budget on the defence of her African territories. As a consequence, educational expenditure suffers, which in turn must have an adverse effect on her African forces.

The primary reason for the upsurge of

guerilla activity in Portuguese Africa is economic; Mozambique' and Angola have vast mineral reserves. Oil has been found in both countries, Angola has deposits of diamonds and iron-ore, Mozambique' deposits of diamonds, iron-ore, coal, copper, bauxite, sulphur and asbestos. Guine' is also being explored for oil and natural gas. The sinister forces presently financing and directing the terror campaigns in Southern Africa know only too well how vulnerable future African insurgent regimes would be to economic exploitation. The secondary reason why Portuguese Africa suffers terrorism on a far greater scale than Rhodesia and South West Africa is that these two countries are far more developed in the fields of administration and communications, and their armed forces more proficient in carrying out low-intensity operations. If Portuguese Africa should eventually fall to the insurgents, Rhodesia, S.W. Africa and South Africa would all have hostile countries on their borders, with Rhodesia virtually surrounded by aggressive Black states. It is therefore of vital importance that civilisation is maintained in the Portuguese territories.

TERRORISTS' SUPPORTERS

Besides the U.N. and W.C.C., the terrorists also have their supporters in Britain, who regularly channel thousands of pounds into their movements. Among these are sections of the T.U.C. and the Labour Party, which deceitfully refers to the recipients as 'Freedom Fighters'. Other organisations provide a profusion of biased literature and propaganda films, most of which are shown in London cinemas but some are hired out to schools and colleges for 'educational' purposes.

The Portuguese provinces, being the least developed in the communications field, constitute the Achilles Heel of Southern Africa and will therefore be under constant attack for some time to come. Apart from the fact that Portugal has had a 600 year friendship with our country, we in Britain who value freedom, democracy and everything European civilisation has ever stood for, must voice our solidarity with our allies in Southern Africa. The support of civilised standards and the support of Portuguese Africa are synonymous, for if terrorism should triumph there, it will not end till it reaches Cape Town, with all that that entails. The Portuguese are fighting a fierce battle, OUR battle to preserve western civilisation and in the case of Guine' they are fighting with their backs against the wall. The Europeans in Africa need and must receive all the moral and vocal support we can give, for they face a massive and hideous opposition, of which the terrorists are but the spearhead. Our support of the Portuguese in particular must start now, for to quote a leftist group involved, "The fight in Africa and the fight in Europe are one."

OF supreme importance in the genesis of Abstract Art, is Kant's reckless statement, made one hundred and seventy-seven years ago in his *Kritik der Urteilskraft*, that the only two essential conditions for a sound judgment of a work of art, are (1) To disregard its subject as of no importance at all, and (2) To consider only its design or composition (Renno Erchmann Edit., 1880, pp. 30-45).

And if we compare these Kantian principles with what Whistler, ninety-five years later, said in his famous lecture, *The Ten O'Clock*, we are startled by their almost verbatim resemblance.

Being above all a scientist, Kant naturally took the view that if we are to judge any matter impartially and with complete detachment, we must dismiss from our minds any concern we may have about the subject of it. The mistake he made was to extend this principle to the graphic arts. But, as a metaphysician, Art was outside his expertise and he had no business to pontificate about it. It is doubtful whether he ever spent much time in a studio or was on familiar terms with any painter. But he enjoyed immense prestige, and the perfectly gratuitous contributions of his to the branch of aesthetics relating to graphic art, consequently exercised considerable influence. They were the first blow levelled in Europe at the hitherto unassailed tradition of Graphic Art as an activity wholly representational.

When, therefore, Whistler, a century later, told an astonished audience in London in February 1885 that for the graphic arts "the subject does not matter" and that the painter's only and principal concern should be "with the composition and arrangement of his picture", he may have been quite ignorant of the originator of this idea and certainly had no notion that he was popularising a glaring heresy.

EVIL GENIUS

Unfortunately, as the evil genius of Western Aesthetics ordained, Kant was followed by two thinkers — Hegel and Schopenhauer — both of whom also enjoyed enormous prestige. Like Kant they, too, as metaphysicians and philosophers, had no real claim to speak with authority on questions of Art. But both did so, and in the end were responsible for spreading throughout Europe an unbalanced and grossly exaggerated valuation of Music.

Although Hegel certainly emphasised the fact that Music "as opposed to the visual arts" was "wholly abstract", he argued that it was not only a deeper but also a more "intellectual" means of approach to human feeling. (*Vorlesungen Ueber Aesthetik*, Dritter Abschnitt).

This quite arbitrary exaltation of the Art of expression in sound, was followed by the even more daring claim, made by

ANTHONY M. LUDOVICI

PART 2

The Revolution in Art Examined

Reprinted with acknowledgements to the South African Observer.

Schopenhauer, who, dissatisfied with Hegel's rapturous tribute to the Art of Sound, declared Music to be "the replica or image of the World Will itself". Whereas, he said the other Arts represented but the "shadows" (in Plato's sense). Music "represented the very essence of Life". (*Die Welt Als Wille Und Vorstellung*, Vol. 1, Bk. 3, Para. 52).

Needless to say that this fulsome apotheosising of Music by these two widely read thinkers (both, incidentally, speaking out of turn; for neither had any direct contact with graphic art or its exponents), led to an immense glorification of this particular Art — so much so that Wolfgang Iser, writing in 1938, tells us that "the tendency to assimilate all the other arts to music was in the eighties of the last century a universal European phenomenon." And Karl Wais, in his book on Mallarme (1938) declares that this sadly deluded poet "really believed that music alone was capable of expressing the highest reality." ("la realite supreme")

THE FINAL EFFECT

And what was the final effect of all this fulsome praise? — What else could it be but to fill all aesthetes' minds with a grovelling veneration for art of a non-representational kind. Because Music with a subject — that is to say, Music which, as Engelfield Hull says, "represents things" (aspects of Life and Nature), is inferior and vulgar, therefore all Art that represents anything is to be condemned. And thus we find poor deluded Mallarme bending over backwards in order to banish from his verse everything except the jingle he can obtain from words, with the result that most of what he wrote is so unintelligible that even as nonsense it is cryptic and obscure.

As the editor of his *Poesies* admits, Mallarme forgot that Music neither "describes, expresses nor demonstrates anything, but merely gives rise to feelings and provokes states of mind which no other mode of expression can rouse." Thus, he produced alleged "poem" after "poem" which, with the best will in the world no impartial judge could regard as anything more than pretentious gibberish. Try to read *Surgi de la Croupe* for instance, or *Remembrance D'Amis Belges*, or any number of similar effusions from his pen, hardly one of which

is even as intelligible as Carroll's *Jabberwocky*, and if you do not rise from such an effort deeply deplored the havoc false doctrine can play with the mind of a conscientious and painstaking man, I should be more inclined to question your command of French than to revise my opinion of Mallarme's verse.

For, as Dr. Hosye Cooperman maintains in *The Aesthetics of Stephane Mallarme* (1933, iii, p. 101), "the French poet's belief was that the first end of poetry was to be music, because it was music that contained the most perfect abstraction."

We are again reminded of Quiller Couch's profoundly wise warning against trying "to make one art attempt that which can be better done by another". For it was this Quixotic striving that made havoc of poor Mallarme's gifts.

CORRUPTING DOCTRINE

Do not let us forget, however, that the doctrine that corrupted Mallarme was by no means confined to France. It was raging throughout Europe. Only gradually did it begin to undermine the foundations of the visual and representational arts of painting and sculpture. And the reason I suggest for this relatively later conquest of the graphic and plastic artist's mind and manner was that it is such a palpably flat contradiction of everything the arts concerned stood for, it is such a complete reversal and contradiction of their function and motivation, that it inevitably took longer to overcome the natural resistance they offered, than to meet and quell the opposition offered by literature.

For no one can fairly ascribe the relatively late conquest of the graphic and plastic arts by the champions of Abstraction, to the opposition of the pundits of Criticism — On the contrary! Never, in no sphere of Aesthetics has there been a more scandalous "*trahison des clercs*" (in Benda's sense) than in connection with Abstract Art.

Rarely indeed in the history of the movement, do we find any critic of eminence and authority in Europe, declaring himself emphatically against it. It is therefore all the more gratifying to be able to refer to the work of Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, whom I had the honour of regarding as a friend in the first decade of this century. He was an aesthete of exceptional understanding and

erudition, and his contempt for those who, as unconscious proselytes of Kant, denied the primary importance of the subject in products of the Graphic Arts, was unbounded. Nor did he hesitate to make known his justifiable scorn for them in his published works.

FUNDAMENTALLY REPRESENTATIONAL

Recognising, as every thoughtful person must, that the Graphic Arts were essentially and fundamentally representational and must therefore be motivated by the impulse to register the interest or beauty of some "corner of creation", as Zola so ably expressed it; and being persuaded that the graphic artist's inspiration, the very spring of his contemplation of some aspect of Life and Nature, Coomaraswamy said, "The fundamental judgment of a work of art is the degree of the artist's success in giving clear expression to the theme of his work. In order to answer the question, Has the thing been well said?, it will be necessary for us to know what it was that was to be said. It is for this reason that, in every discussion on works of art, we must first begin with the subject matter." (*Why Exhibit Works of Art?*, 1945, Chap. 1).

Less emphatic, but equally logical and persuasive, was Dr. P. R. Ballard's remark about the favourite and hackneyed cliche of those avant-garde epigones of Kant, to the effect that "Verisimilitude is not art."

"Yet verisimilitude," observed Dr. Ballard, "cannot be wholly ignored. For Art (he means graphic Art) is not merely expression, it is also communication; and communication is only possible through a series of symbols which have virtually the same meaning to the parties concerned, the communicator and the communicatee. Appearances are the words of his (the painter's) language." (*Educating for Democracy*, 1939, Chap. XIII).

Thus, both Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy and Dr. Ballard stand out in the fourth and fifth decades of this century as pronounced, but alas! lonely opponents, of the wave of heretical and corrupt doctrine which, issuing originally from Kant, almost 200 years ago, was threatening to sweep over England and bring the fraud and humbug of Abstract Art in its train.

The fact that their resistance proved inadequate was due less to the defective cogency of their reasoning than to the lack of support it was given by the careless custodians of taste and culture in England throughout the twentieth century.

OLD MAGS REQUIRED

NF Student member requires back numbers of English language Nationalist and Right-Wing magazines for research purposes. Gifts of same or price lists to:— Peter Hone, c/o 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon, Surrey, CRO 2QF.

LOOK WHAT'S GOT INTO THE WINDOW!

On the right is a picture of the notice-board in the window of the Putney Conservative Association. In the centre is, yes — you've guessed it, *Spearhead*.

Its arrival was not the responsibility of the Putney Tories, but provoked a situation of confusion and extreme embarrassment in the local office.

"I can assure you that the association is not being infiltrated by the National Front and, good Lord, we would have no intention of putting up its propaganda," said a rather flustered sounding Margaret Cruikshank, a local representative.

"Our notice-board is extremely easy to get to; you only have to pull a latch back to put something up and this literally just appeared overnight."

"I was simply furious when this was brought to my attention. I immediately checked, and I can tell you that it was certainly not one of our association members who put it up."



**Pass on
SPEARHEAD
to your friends**

Things you should read

A great wealth of literature is now available supporting in the main part the views expressed in *Spearhead*. Below we list some of the most important examples. Except where stated, these can be obtained from Nationalist Books, 50 Pawsons Road, Croydon CRO 2QF. 15p in the £ should be sent with each order to cover postage.

THE MONEY MANUFACTURERS (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p
An exposure of the present financial system and proposals for its reform.

THE CASE FOR ECONOMIC NATIONALISM (National Front policy pamphlet) 10p
An attack on the Manchester school of internationalist economics and an argument for protection and national self-sufficiency.

SIX PRINCIPLES OF BRITISH NATIONALISM (by John Tyndall) 15p
An independent booklet written before the formation of the National Front but closely in line with its outlook.

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (by A. K. Chesterton) Paperback £1; Hard £2.25
Masterly exposure of the politico-financial forces that have destroyed the British Empire and undermined British world power, while working for the general elimination of national sovereignty everywhere.

WORLD REVOLUTION (by Nesta Webster) £3.30
Perhaps the best ever documented history of the political left and its conspiratorial origins.

SUICIDE OF THE WEST (by James Burnham) £1.50
A devastating demolition of the liberal-left and its main arguments by a one-time left-wing author who woke up.

THE SPECIOUS ORIGINS OF LIBERALISM (by Anthony Ludovici) £1.50
Another clinical analysis of liberal values and viewpoints in which their futility is well exposed.

RACIAL INTEGRATION (by H. B. Isherwood) 75p
A testimony to the impracticality of the multi-racial society.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (by Professor W. C. George) 15p
One of the best scientific exposures of the myth of racial equality.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (by Correlli Barnett) £5.
Devastating indictment of liberalism and its role in bringing about Britain's 20th century decline, political, industrial and military. Essential reading for anyone who seeks to reverse British trends in coming decades.

MARTIN WEBSTER

Multi-racialists are on the defensive

WITH the great might of the national press and broadcasting services supporting a broadly internationalist and multi-racialist line there is always the temptation for patriots to throw up their hands in despair and say: "It's no use — we don't have a hope of waking up the dozy British public in competition with the Establishment's barrage of lies."

While it is indeed true that the forces of national survival are fighting a struggle against very great odds so far as the media is concerned, I also believe that there are definite signs that in the great war of words the tide is starting to turn in the favour of the Nationalist camp.

One of the indications of this is the defensive and almost apologetic way in which many Fleet Street newspaper columnists declare their multi-racialist point of view. A typical example of this was Anthony Shrimpsley's article "A record of hate from the rabid Right" published in *The Sun* on March 17th.

After attacking the content of a film about Coloured Immigration produced by supporters of the Monday Club, Shrimpsley found it necessary to say:—

"Before those of my readers who are genuinely and understandably concerned about immigration start writing me angry letters, I will say that I accept that there is a case for stopping most new immigration.

"I agree too that there is a real problem of race relations in Britain and that the Monday Club or anyone else is entitled to express a view on it." (*My emphasis throughout*)

PRESS ARROGANCE

I have been reading Fleet Street hacks' articles on race and immigration for more than 12 years now, and I am certain that no journalist would have dared — or thought it necessary — to express such sentiments four or five years ago. In the past the media's message was simple: Immigration is inevitable and a good thing, and all those who oppose it are vicious cranks of no importance.

Perhaps it was the very arrogance of the press on the subject on race in years gone by has served to provoke the backlash. Certainly it was the incredible dishonesty of the press on this subject which impelled me to take an active part in what were then called "extreme Right Wing politics".

About thirteen years ago the *Daily Mirror* carried a typically biased article about Coloured Immigration to Britain, and as its conclusion the opinions of the *Mirror's* readership were invited to send in their views. A week later a double page spread was devoted to readers' letters on the article, and, as I remember, slightly more than half the letters published supported the *Mirror's* conclusions.

I wrote to the Editor of the *Mirror* and

asked him how many letters his paper had received, and what was the proportion for and against Immigration. An Assistant Editor — a Mr. Christiansen — replied stating that they had received many thousands of letters and that "more than 80 per cent" were opposed to Coloured Immigration.

I wrote again, asking why he tried to give the impression that the *Mirror's* readership were, on balance, more for than against Immigration — an impression which bore no relation to the contents of the total mail the paper received. Mr. Christiansen refused to put on paper the reasons for this distortion, but instead invited me to his office for a chat. During my interview with him I was treated to half an hour of patronising humbug.

CREDIBILITY ERODED

Today the media finds itself less able to get away with those kind of tricks. During March there were a series of confrontations between Mr. Enoch Powell, M.P., and Mr. Mark Bonham-Carter, organ-grinder for the Race Relations Industry, who brought with him an entertaining Coloured assistant.

At one stage in the series the presenter of the show, Robin Day, felt it necessary to state that the programme had received a vast amount of mail from viewers, more than 80 per-cent of which expressed opposition to Coloured Immigration. Bonham-Carter was then asked if he did not feel that the views of the majority ought to be taken more note of. ("No — they're all bigots and racists.")

So the 80 per-cent has not changed in 13 years, but the self-confidence of media people has noticeably eroded.

Why has this happened? Because many media people have come to see that if they are to retain any credibility with the public they must cease pretending that "racialist" views are held by a minority of the population, for if an increasing number of people come to regard journalists as liars and frauds on one issue, then they might come to be regarded as liars and frauds on all issues.

TURNING POINT

What is also clear from Shrimpsley's, Christiansen's and Day's comments is that large numbers of people are ready to bombard them with letters on the subject of Immigration, despite a sustained programme

of propaganda designed to make the public feel ashamed and guilty of their natural patriotic feelings.

There are a number of factors which have enabled the mass of the population to resist and fight back against the propaganda to which they have been subjected for a decade.

Firstly, Mr. Enoch Powell's public stand against Coloured Immigration since 1968 had the effect of rallying the majority and 'blowing the minds' of the left-liberal elite. Whether or not Mr. Powell is a true Nationalist in the sense that *Spearhead* understands the term is irrelevant. History will show, I think, that his speech in April 1968 was a major turning point in the battle for British survival.

Another most important factor in the build-up of self-confidence among "racists" and the collapse of morale among multi-racialists was the publication in 1969 of an extremely important scientific paper by Professor Arthur Jensen — America's and perhaps the world's, leading educational psychologist. In this paper, published by the *Harvard Educational Review*, Professor Jensen was able to show beyond all reasonable doubt, that a person's or a race's genetic inheritance was the major factor in determining their intelligence; that intelligence was as measurable a human attribute as height or weight; and that the average American negro was 15 points lower down the I.Q. scale compared to the average American White person, even after environmental variables had been taken into account.

Professor Jensen stuck to his guns despite an incredible storm of abuse, and his courage inspired several other prominent scientists to "come out" and nail their colours to the genetic inheritance mast. Among these were Professors Eysenck, Herrenstein and Shockley.

RACE ACT FIASCO

Another great blow was struck at the multi-racial concept at the unlikely location of the Lewes Assizes, Sussex. Here, in 1968, a number of members of the Racial Preservation Society and the National Front were subjected to a prosecution under the then newly passed Race Relations Act. This case was to decide whether it was possible to legislate against the free expression of opinion on racial problems. The Race Act was designed to suppress 'White racist' opposition

to the multi-racial day-dream.

Patriots subscribed to a Free Speech Defence fund, first class legal representation was secured, and a coach and horses was driven through the infamous Act. The press kept very quiet about that victory, but it is certain that the Race Relations Industry has never got over the shock of losing that case.

The final factor which has undoubtedly helped to turn the tide has been the remarkable growth and success of the National Front . . . a movement which has made itself a household name in a way that no other patriotic movement has been able to do for more than thirty years.

I sometimes suspect that many NF members just do not realise, when complaining about the might of the enemy, just how influential their party is. We have seen signs of its growing influence at the recent Uxbridge Parliamentary election, and in a series of local elections, but its influence outside the context of elections is even more potent.

NF LITERATURE BARRAGE

This is not to be wondered at as the party has distributed during the last twelve months alone more than FOUR MILLION items of literature, a large proportion of which have dealt with the problem of Coloured Immigration. If advertising has any effect (and hard-headed businessmen would not spend millions of pounds on it if it didn't) then this material must have had a huge impact.

Millions of people have not joined the NF — but millions of people do not join any party in Britain. But millions of peoples' minds have undoubtedly been influenced. Millions of people will have taken courage from actually reading in cold print what they have been thinking privately or muttering to their close friends for years.

There can be no doubt that a large proportion of the countless thousands of people who have taken the trouble to write to such as Shrimley, Christiansen, Day and the rest of the media gang over the years are people who have had their minds stimulated by National Front literature.

So when NF members get worried about the great task before them, they should remember these facts and rejoice at the success which their cause is undoubtedly enjoying. As the NF increases its membership, which it is doing; as it increases its financial support, which it is doing, its ability to have an even greater impact on public opinion will increase dramatically.

BACK ISSUES

Back copies of *Spearhead* are available in bulk at greatly reduced prices:

200 assorted issues	1p each
100 assorted issues	1½p each
50 assorted issues	20 each

WANTED: £20,000

Appeal by NF Chairman

LAST month I gave readers some picture of the organisational problems of the National Front. These having, I hope, been digested, I want now to relate them to the most important event in front of us within the context of the next couple of years: the next General Election.

How many candidates the NF will field in this election will depend on when it takes place and what our growth and development are between now and then. However, it is virtually certain that we will field not less than double the number of candidates that we fielded in 1970.

Let us keep our feet on the ground with regard to this election and not escape into wild euphoria. Our impact upon it will consist of the number of candidates we field, the quality and intensity of the campaign we fight, and, not least, our ability to win a respectable percentage of the vote. Obviously a party fielding our number of candidates — even at the most optimistic estimate of what that will be — is not yet a contender for power! Victory for us will consist of impressing upon the country by our performance that we are a great potential force for the future. We did that at Uxbridge; we must now show that we can do it in several parts of the country.

NF Headquarters has already been in touch with local NF organisations as to the most likely areas in which we will stand and plans have already started with a view to picking specific constituencies and candidates and the raising of branch funds to meet the electoral campaigns. We are optimistic about the prospects of our branches raising the necessary funds for this purpose.

What we at present lack, and what we must build if we are to contest the General Election effectively and convincingly, is a national organisation which will serve as a basis on which we can co-ordinate and direct the whole campaign. This applies first and foremost to the task of making an effective showing at the General Election, but it applies also to our general development as a political movement over the next couple of years.

This is where we come back to the problems outlined last month. The principal problem is — and I repeat — that of the work of national organisation falling on too few shoulders. If this continues, we are not going to fight the General Election at anything like our full potential impact, nor are we going to exploit the more general opportunities for growth in the same period.

All over the country where we have a well organised team of workers, it is being shown that we have a real appeal to the people and that they are coming over to us. What we lack at the moment is enough organisers.

In the analysis of last month I gave some picture of how we could go some way towards solving this problem with the aid of more voluntary workers willing and able to take responsibility. I said at the same time that it was essential eventually to expand our team of full-time workers. If we can do this in the short term rather than the long term, we can make an immeasurably greater impact, both at the next General Election and in all other fields during the next two years.

In specific terms, I believe that we need full-time organisers for the South, the Midlands and the North of England. We need also a full-time co-ordinator of election campaigns and not less than two full-time secretaries at Headquarters. In addition, we need to place the services of the National Activities Organiser on a proper basis of regular paid employment, which has not existed up till now.

We need to be able to pay these officials adequate wages at present cost-of-living standards and to be able to cover the considerable travelling expenses that some of them would incur in their work. To meet these obligations, we have estimated

that we would require to raise a sum of money over and above present income of not less than £10,000 a year.

One very fine and loyal supporter in the business world has given a pledge to contribute £1,000 towards this sum for one year. I am now asking other supporters able to command some financial resources to contribute a further £9,000 for one year starting in the middle of 1973 and £10,000 for another year after that.

At the end of two years, I am convinced that our development can be such that we will be able to support this staff from our own resources or at the very least from a greatly lesser additional sum. At the same time we will be able to make an impact on the next General Election beyond anything that we have dreamed so far.

All recent by-elections show what a hunger for real political change there now is among the people of Britain. This affords an opportunity such as has not existed since the last war for a new political movement. We can exploit this opportunity to the very fullest extent if only a few of our better off supporters will provide the means.

I have seen ordinary manual workers contribute £20, £30 and even £50 to our collections at meetings and our previous election campaigns. If only our supporters in the business world — and they are not yet many — can make the same proportionate sacrifice, we can shake the establishment rigid within the next year or two!

SPEARHEAD FUND

Last month we were pleased to announce that contributions to the *Spearhead* Development Fund had brought us within £5 of our target for the year 1973. During the past month, further contributions have enabled us to raise that small sum with something to spare.

We have, however, recently had news which has compelled us to revise our estimates for the year. We have been informed of a large increase in the cost of paper, which will be reflected in our outgoing expenses for the remainder of the year to the extent of approximately £100.

An unexpected and very welcome donation from an old and loyal friend and ally of £25 has taken us a quarter of the way to this target. We still require to raise a further £75. All contributions towards this sum will be most welcome.

All patriots should read

CANDOUR

The British Views Letter

edited by

A.K. Chesterton

Published by Candour Publishing Co.
5 Elmhurst Court, St. Peters Road,
Croydon, Surrey.

THE RAPE OF BRITAIN

BRITISH NATIONAL WEALTH

IN 1914 Sir Josiah Stamp (later Lord Stamp) made a valuation of the total national wealth and arrived at the figure of £14,310 million. (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, Vol. 23, Article "Wealth, National", p. 450) Allowing a factor of 8½ for the fall in the value of money to the present day, and disregarding the enormous capital appreciation by investment, we arrive at a present-day valuation of some £122,000 million.

NATIONAL DEBT

The total national debt may be taken as approximately £60,000 million of which it is believed about 80 per cent is owed to the public, leaving about £10,000 million owned by the few behind the banking system. It is pressure from the creditors of the national debt which can play a dominant part on Government policy.

OWNERSHIP OF NATIONAL WEALTH

Great though the power of money is, it is dependent on the existence and functioning of the whole national economy, without which money is valueless. The above figures indicate that about 96 per cent of our national inheritance is owned by the ordinary people. The majority opinion of the people therefore should be the final arbiter in the case for membership of the E.E.C. All members of Parliament have sworn to maintain the integrity of our British constitution, our form of democratic government, our law and our Crown. Until an expression of the will of the people through a referendum has shown a substantial desire to change our form of government (75 per cent is considered necessary in such cases) action which has already been taken by Mr. Heath and his Ministers will be regarded by millions of our people as flagrant bending of the law, and a violation of their oath of allegiance to the Queen and State.

Mr. Heath and all Members of Parliament who voted with him trampled on the deepest feelings and instincts of the British derived from hundreds of years of struggle against tyranny of one kind and another. Let us repeat: if the whole national debt were, on paper, owed to one group of

people responsible for the accountancy which has yielded this indebtedness, the validity of which we would contest, the nation is yet solvent and could repay this debt with ease, had it a banker of the calibre of Sir Denison Miller, of whom more later.

The idea that the fate of this country may rightly be decided by financial pressures and three line whips, against the will of the people, is contrary to reason. Our nation has laboured under the direction of the Bank of England for centuries and the same policy continues. Let us hear the late Lord Chief Justice Coke on the matter of reason:

"How long soever it hath continued, if it be against reason, it is of no force in law." (*Institutes: Commentary upon Littleton*, First Institute, Par. 62a).

UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION WRONG ATTITUDES AND WRONG ACTION

Failure to solve the unemployment problem, or to understand it correctly, led to a frantic attempt to ease it by actions which created violent inflation, namely, the action of banks creating huge sums of new money which were thrown into circulation to anyone willing to accept the high interest charges. For self-evident reasons the bulk of this counterfeit money encouraged speculation in land and property causing the greatest rise in property values in our history, but failed to make any effective reduction in unemployment. The financial world has benefitted at the expense of the nation as a whole. The Government has been shocked into taking unprecedented action to keep prices and wages down while all the time allowing inflation to be stoked up by the continued expansion of the money supply, thus demonstrating that the Government is either ignorant of the mechanics of inflation, or it is being driven by some undisclosed pressures to weaken our relative position in the European Community.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment is not a vicious disease of modern society. It indicates the social benefit of new manufacturing techniques, and the actual arrival of a new age of possible freedom for mankind from the hard work

they have been subjected to during the previous years of working up to these successes. The potential benefit to mankind is at present concealed from our eyes and our minds by slavish adherence to outmoded ways of thought and rules of practice in the realm of finance.

Walter Citrine (later Lord Citrine) when Assistant Secretary Trade Union Congress, expressed his views on this subject as follows:

"The defects of our economic system are many. They manifest themselves in divers directions. Inequitable distribution of wealth, inadequate housing, high infant mortality, the low physical standard of the working classes, the unsatisfactory relationship of labour and capital, and a host of others are well known. Unemployment is now regarded as the most pressing economic problem facing the nation.

"It is not a temporary evil. It is found in every country where capitalism reigns. Fiscal systems may come and go but unemployment remains practically uninfluenced and unaffected. Other epochs in the history of mankind have taught us to understand the struggle of man with nature to secure the means to live. Drought, pestilence, famine, earthquakes, and the unbridled forces of Nature have from time to time brought starvation by the destruction of the means of subsistence. It has been left to the scientific twentieth century to reveal the phenomenon that men may starve because they have produced too much. (p. 90)

"For the ironic subtlety of the capitalist system is that men who have given of their best, and by the application of scientific methods of production have produced commodities in abundance, are, as a result, thrown out of work, and plunged still deeper into the morass of poverty. Let there be no mistake about it. Unemployment is primarily and fundamentally not a matter of fortuitous circumstance, but an inherent and vital defect, tragic in its results, in our present economic system.

"The Luddites of the earlier days of capitalism, finding themselves thrown out of work by the advent of the machine, set to work to smash it, regarding it as the cause of their misery. Today we are wise enough to understand that it is not the machine which is the cause of unemployment, but the economic system which, based upon the motive of production for profit, sees no utility of employing workers at the moment their services can be dispensed with." (p. 91)

"The power of extending and restricting credit should unquestionably be in the hands of the community so that it would no longer be at the arbitrary command of the bankers." (p. 95)

"In a rationally organised society, so long as there remained one human being whose reasonable needs had not been satisfied, there would be useful work still to be performed."

It is difficult to believe, after reading

the above lucid reasoning, that we are now fifty years on, yet struggling with the same problem, though our capacity for producing wealth — for building roads and houses, hospitals and prisons — has increased many times. More people are living in houses unfit for habitation than ever, hospitals are overcrowded and understaffed, and old people are suffering cold and lack the money for adequate food. Economic policy remains unchanged except that interest rates, on which all prices are based eventually, are twice what was for generations considered the reasonable maximum.

When our growth rate could be an all time maximum, with present day productivity, and a million more hands waiting for work, it is strangled by credit control and vicious interest charges. Successive governments have been equally responsible for allowing narrow financial considerations to determine policy which has ignored the needs of industry and rendered abortive the best efforts of a once great nation.

(Acknowledgments are due to The Caxton Publishing Co. Ltd. for the above quotations from *The Book of the Labour Party*, Vol. II).

The practice which is very common today is to speak one way and act another. Perhaps the two most celebrated instances in recent history are connected with Mr. Heath. The first was his fervid undertakings to the housewives of Britain in June 1970 that if elected he would keep prices down, and the second being his promise to join the Common Market providing the House of Commons and people gave their full-hearted support. But there is another case of the utmost importance.

The Radcliffe Committee Report in 1959 refers on page 17, to approved objectives of the monetary system in these words: "I think there is general agreement as to the objectives of monetary policy. The country stands determined to maintain a fixed and stable exchange rate. The primary requisite for this is that we shall be able and determined to avoid inflation at home. Equally it is also agreed policy to avoid slumps and severe unemployment, if these perils should confront us. These objectives are not open to question."

We see therefore that the declared objectives of the Establishment are sound from the point of view of the public, but the results are in direct opposition, for unemployment has greatly increased, and inflation has reached a most dangerous and unprecedented rate. This has grown over the last twenty years so determinedly that it has now been accepted as an economic fact of life, to be catered for by various accountancy devices which, however, leave the unsophisticated and elderly citizens robbed of their life savings.

The inevitability of inflation is on account of the folly of the system of finance by borrowing. It does not lie necessarily in a sound financial system. If interest rates

were 2 per cent, as they were for twenty years from 1929, inflation would be down to about that rate. It is inevitably geared to interest rates — a fact which no one can see, or afford to see, today. So we have a predictable inflation. What inflation really is was expressed with conviction by the well-known Economist Colin G. Clark, Director Institute of Agricultural Economics, Oxford, formerly Economic Adviser to the Government of Queensland. The following quotation is taken from his evidence before the Royal Commission of Enquiry on Banking, Credit and Currency in New Zealand in 1955.

"The use of money, together with the establishment of political and judicial order, is one of the characteristics which distinguish the civilised man from the barbarian. It is one of the first duties of the Government of any civilised country to provide its people with a reliable monetary system. Most of them, including the New Zealand Government, are now failing to perform this duty.

"But any politician, public servant, economist, or banker who, with a full understanding of what he is doing, deliberately plans for, or condones, a continued rise in prices, is guilty of plundering the savings of the poor, an offence which, in the opinion of moral philosophers, should be ranked equal in gravity with the most serious criminal offences."

Let us be quite blunt about this. Many of us make some profession of religious faith. It is possible to produce excellent arguments for leaving the things of the world strictly alone, to work themselves out. We believe that in the end God will establish a Kingdom based on truth and justice and on love. Must we then leave the control of all things in the hands of those who will not hear of change in a policy which has demonstrated its failure to meet the needs of man and is fast destroying orderly society. Forty years ago Sir Winston Churchill gave his support to challenging this system, in his lecture at Oxford in June 1930:

"The classical doctrines of economics have, for nearly a century, found their citadels in the Treasury and the Bank of England . . . Whatever we may think about those doctrines . . . we can clearly see that they do not correspond to what is going on now . . . It is certain that the economic problem with which we are now confronted is not adequately solved, indeed is not solved at all, by the teachings of the textbooks, however grand may be their logic, however illustrious may be their authors . . .

"Parliament is upon its trial, and if it continues to show itself incapable of offering sincere and effective guidance at this juncture our parliamentary institutions . . . may well fall under a far-reaching condemnation."

MONEY — BONA FIDE AND NON-BONA FIDE

After 1914 gold disappeared from the

scene as a unit of money. The use of paper money became widespread and supplanted money of intrinsic value. Prejudice against paper money declined until it became accepted as sound money even if not convertible. Thus the old connection between gold in the Bank of England and money supply became broken and it was possible to adjust the money supply as desired by the monetary authorities.

The old connection with gold, on the gold standard, had created instability in the money supply causing crises at roughly ten year intervals, for generations. About 140 years ago a Member of Parliament for Birmingham, Thomas Attwood, son of a banker, proposed a controlled money supply in the form of notes issued by the State, at no cost but printing, but this was turned down. This would have saved civilisation for Christianity and rendered Marxism obsolete by something much better.

It is an accepted fact that a developing country needs an increasing amount of money. If a country is compelled to borrow at interest it is burdened by unpayable debt and increasing loan charges. This is what Britain has suffered from although Attwood had the answer, and Britain had the power to implement it.

The Austrian economist Menger proposed the creation of money of fixed value by the control of its volume (see *Principles of Political Economy* by Professor Gide, p. 227).

Our authorities have had control over the money supply but have obviously failed to stabilise its value by allowing banks to create money.

THE RIGHT USE OF NATIONAL CREDIT

One brief example of the above proper use of State money is found in Australian history. The Government Bank of Australia was formed in 1910, and in that year the Australian Notes Act was passed, and all notes issued by the private banks were called in. Henceforth, all notes and coins were to be issued by the Commonwealth. During the 1914–18 War, War loans raised on the London Market cost Australia £3 per cent but the Commonwealth floated loans to the value of £350 million for a charge of 5/7d per cent saving Australia £6 million in bank charges and still made a profit of 2/- per cent. Sir Denison Miller, Chairman of the Commonwealth Bank stated that he could have financed the country for a further sum of £350 million if the war had continued. When asked if he could have found the money in the same way for productive purposes in times of peace he answered in the affirmative.

It will come as no surprise to those who have studied monetary reform to learn that this exercise of monetary authority in the service of the State and people, in a so-

Contd. overleaf

GLANCE INSIDE A CESSPOOL

Diplomacy and Persuasion by Uwe Kitzinger
(Thames and Hudson) £2.80

Diplomacy and Persuasion has been widely advertised as a book describing the process by which Britain came to join the Common Market, and as such has proved something of an embarrassment to the pro-Marketeers, being written by one who stands strongly on their own side yet is prepared to be alarmingly frank in describing the pressures and manoeuvres behind the scenes by which entry was achieved.

The book's reputation in this respect preceded it to our review department. Reading it, one not only finds this confirmed but much more as well. In a much wider sense, the author could be thanked for drawing a picture of the whole cesspool that is British politics today, and of which the Common Market conspiracy is but one aspect.

The over-riding flavour of the book might be described as follows: It is the testimony of one of Britain's ivory-tower elite as to how those sharing the tower with him faced the problem — which in the end they never really solved — of making one of

THE RAPE OF BRITAIN

Contd. from previous page

called democracy, in a so-called Christian land, came to an end a few years later (1924) after which interest rates rose again and the enlightened policies of Sir Denison Miller were discontinued and Australia paid dearly for the change.

In spite of the nationalisation of the Bank of England in 1946 there has been seen no indication of change of policy in the direction of the democratic use of national credit. In fact, there has been a considerable move in the opposite direction by the proliferation of credit creating institutions and higher interest rates, having the predictable and inevitable corollary of inflation, and retardation of economic growth. Mr. Heath breathes comfortable words to those blatantly defrauded by this organised inflation: "Above all we need to ensure that the pensioner is not only protected from inflation, but has his share in the nation's increasing prosperity . . .", and, on the observation of the law: "The country . . . would not forgive those who, for whatever motive, tried to put themselves outside the law as passed by Parliament." Has Mr. Heath observed the law by destroying our democracy in the face of public opinion, and by ending our national independence without the approval of the owners of this land? And has the Establishment observed the law in allowing our money to be irresponsibly inflated, thus robbing all who have saved money of most of their life's savings?

their fondest projects acceptable to the peasants in the countryside below. Its language betrays in almost every paragraph the elitist's struggle of conscience in which the considered nobility of the end is contrasted with the downright immorality of the means. One can almost hear the author saying to himself: "The peasantry (meaning the bulk of the population) is ignorant and unenlightened; it does not know what is good for it. We (the elite) must guide it." And then the next moment: "I can't help worrying, though, at the way we sometimes go about it; at every point we break the very rules that we have taught the peasants to regard as sacred. I wonder if we're storing up terrible retribution for ourselves one day!"

That the Common Market campaign has, like so many other things, been an elitist conspiracy is evident quite early on. We peasants are teased with little tit-bits like: "This leads me to the consideration of my third problem — that of political discretion. Almost inevitably any contemporary chronicler knows more than he feels he can tell . . . There are . . . facts specifically given to me for use on the record . . . the publication of which might, however, itself affect either the further progress of the events described, or the actors in them, or even other historian's access to future information."

These words come in the preface and set the tone. A considerable part of the book after that deals with the diplomatic struggles in Europe itself and with the history of the movement for European integration. Much of this is interesting in so far as it establishes the strong ancestral links with world-federalism and thus soils one of the most seductive of the Marketeers' offerings, that of a great European power strong enough to stand up to the other super powers.

The Marketeers basically had two tasks, which often conflicted in the tactics to be employed. On the one hand, they had to persuade The Six that they were strong enough Europeans to be admitted into the club; on the other hand, they had to persuade Britain that this Europeanism was not so strong that it would assent to terms that would make unacceptable inroads into national sovereignty. Duplicity was the only answer. "The problem," says the author, arose in not appearing to commit the government at home before it had committed itself abroad." The Marketeers had to be all things to all men.

The book is quite frank about the role of big business in promoting European integration, showing its massive support for pro-Market organisations, particularly the European Movement — which was nominally

an independent body but which worked as a complete arm of the government. Then there was the question of the necessary collusion between the European Movement and the mass media. This was maintained often through 'media breakfasts' at which journalists and broadcasters instructed as to the best means of putting over the European case. Here the author is at pains to emphasise that it was often the practitioners of the media which gave the lead to the government rather than vice-versa. "To paint the result," he says, ". . . as an insidious attempt by the government to rape the media would be inexact. It was, if one wanted to put it in such terms, almost as much an attempt by the media to seduce the government into much greater efforts to bridge the gap between 'them' and 'us'."

The message here is clear. Under the new totalitarianism of today, it is not necessary for the State to control the media in order to induce it to promote internationalist views; the media have long ago been taken over by people of those views anyway, and in the promotion of internationalism they are often one jump ahead of the State. A classic case of the tail wagging the dog! The media, says the author, were more likely to have an influence in favour of entry because "the communicators were naturally enough on the side of . . . internationalism rather than nationalism . . ." Those who ask: why naturally enough? would, one suspects, be regarded by the author with pity.

The other dominant feature of the book is the way in which it spotlights in one example after another the squalid opportunism that is rife on the political scene. Harold Wilson's conversion from anti-Market to pro-Market and then back to anti-Market again is the most prominent of many instances. Many figures of lesser eminence changed their colours like chameleons according to which way career advantage dictated, and some of these are quite cruelly exposed by the writer — perhaps an ingratitude for their services. Of such people, Sir Gerald Nabarro is quoted as saying: "I cannot describe the contempt in which I hold them." One gets the impression that Mr. Kitzinger feels the same way.

The book ends with a candid admission that, while the well-to-do and the powerful may have been predominantly won over to entry into Europe, the people in the majority have not, and that Britain has therefore gone into the Market in an atmosphere full of doubts as to her reliability as a partner in the New Order of Europe. The Marketeers have indeed won the first round of the battle; they are far from winning the war.

An interesting thought for the cognoscenti: the book reminds us that the official clauses of the Common Market Treaty of Accession are referred to as 'Protocols'. No doubt there will be some who, on reading through, are convinced that this is no accident!

CONFRONTATION

THE present economic situation in Britain is rapidly reaching the point at which there will be direct confrontation between Government and the Trades Union movement.

No other government has so infuriated the people that it has caused not only those unions normally involved in industrial disputes to take a militant position but also the normally reasonable bodies used to seeking betterment by peaceful negotiation, such as the Gas Board and hospital service workers, the teachers, local government employees and now even, the Civil Service.

Indeed never before have a British Government's economic measures seemed so blatantly unfair to its own employees that the unions representing over 90% of clerical and executive grades should be driven to calling a nationwide one-day strike in protest at what they consider to be special discrimination against them, bearing in mind that Civil Service salaries are normally arrived at by comparing existing salaries with those of comparable jobs in industries outside direct Treasury control.

In effect this means that Civil Servants must always wait for other people's salaries to rise before they can even begin useful negotiations.

Now that the Government 'freeze' has been implemented, even those negotiations have been seriously delayed with the inevitable result that not only will overdue increases in Civil Service salaries be delayed but that in fact, nothing like the full increases will ever be allowed.

If this be denied, then readers should ask themselves what Government paying even lip service to checking inflation could ever allow Civil Service salaries to be increased by 20% in one fell swoop. The consequent effect on other Trades Unions would be to inflate every demand to an impossible level.

ABSOLUTELY CLEAR

In this situation the National Front must make its position absolutely clear. Whilst recognising that there have been unreasonable demands made by some bodies of workers, usually through unofficial action urged on by the Communists, nevertheless in a situation where justifiable demands for increased wages and pensions are being made by the poorer sections of the community we must stand firmly with those people against a Government whose main concern is to ensure that increases in business costs are borne by those who are least able to bear them.

We must make it clear in articles and leaflets and at local and Parliamentary by-elections that we do not accept that wage

demands are the main cause of inflation.

On the contrary we must point to the control of the Government by the Banks and International Financiers whose ever increasing domination of world economy is constantly raising not only the cost at every stage of production in this country but also the price we pay for our imports of food and raw materials.

In furtherance of internationalism and the export drive we have lost sight of the fact that exporting goods is only necessary in so far as we must pay for the food and raw materials that we need to import.

Emphasis on exporting has meant that the best of our products go overseas leaving only second best for the British people.

It has meant that we import such items as clothing from Pakistan, plastic novelties from Hong Kong and manufactured items from practically every country in the world, all of which we are well able to produce in this country.

Instead of just exporting in order to import, we now import every kind of item in order to justify our exports, and who benefits from all this extra world trade? Why our old enemies the international financiers, who are taking their cut at every stage in the form of high interest rates on loans plus bank charges, insurance premiums, etc., etc.

The effect on the British people is unemployment, depressed wages and pensions and the need when possible to work longer hours or do a second job in order to meet higher rents or mortgage charges and pay interest rates of anything up to 20% or more for hire purchase or credit card loans.

Of course the Government could take action to lower interest rates and in consequence reduce the cost of living. It could provide really cheap mortgages to encourage home ownership amongst the low-paid, but of course it does not do so.

It must serve the cause of its masters, the International MONEY POWER in New York, the City of London and in Switzerland.

The National Front must make it plain that it stands firmly on the side of the lower paid workers and the pensioners forced to apply for supplementary benefits.

If we convince them that their fight is our fight then we may win them to accept that our fight against the International Money power, against International Communism, and against all those who seek to bring in hordes of cheap immigrant labour and to destroy the British race, is equally their fight.

Then will they join us in such numbers that a National Front Government will become a practical reality.

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Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

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*The Editor,
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Letters

SIR: Easter Monday this year falls on St. George's Day, April 23rd.

Now that the traitors who "represent" us at Westminster have sold our country to the international usurers, it is important for us to show the flag, as an indication to the world that the people of England will never surrender their country to anyone.

Everyone who can manage to fly the Union Jack or the Cross of St. George should do so. Every Patriot should remember to wear a Union Jack on the lapel, and parents can give St. George's parties for their children.

These are not just empty gestures. They are the outward symbol of our determination to carry on the fight until our country is wrenched free from the hellish jaws of international finance.

ENID MORRILL
Chipperfield, Herts.

SIR: I speak as one of the "silent majority" who is sick of everything being done to this country by liberals.

The Indians were right in opposing the British presence in their country. This, coming from a nationalist, may surprise you, but from their point of view it was a correct attitude, for the British owed allegiance first to Britain.

Similarly, it is a correct attitude for the caucasian inhabitants of this country to oppose the presence here of Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians, because they owe allegiance first to their homelands. Make no mistake, these aliens have no love for Britain, only what they can get out of Britain. This latter remark may make liberals reply: "Well, Britain didn't love the Empire, only what she could get out of it." Again, this is true, but any feelings of shame which may spring from this are clearly illogical because:-

1) If the concept of nationality and nationalism is accepted, then it is the duty of every nation to further its interests to the maximum practicable extent to make itself wealthier and more powerful, irrespective of the interests of other nations and races. Unless such policies are followed, there might just as well not be nations. Britain did

this until recently and we can now see the results of not doing it. The Asians are now doing it, and are insidiously attempting to play upon the guilt complex of our weak and gullible leaders to colonise Britain. Indian politicians, conscious of the rate at which their kind breeds, make little-publicised speeches encouraging their people to emigrate here and form colonies. This is the kind of nationalism which we once used. We were and are right to use it but **not** they, for there is one vital difference: it should be apparent to everybody with eyes to see and read that 2) The white race is obviously superior. Every major step forward in the last few hundred years has been made by a caucasian chiefly British, German, American, French and Italian. The black, brown and yellow races have contributed a big fat zero to the modern world. They take everything from the white race - agricultural aid, the 'green revolution', medicine - and have contributed not one thing of lasting value to the world. Their one asset is the rate at which they proliferate, and they are now being allowed to come and reproduce themselves in this country by our insane politicians, without our permission.

I was speaking to an Indian the other day and I think I should mention what he said:

"I think your Enoch Powell is right. He is only warning you of what is going to happen in the future. I think the British economy will be tottering in about ten years' time. We will be taking over."

It is clear that these enemies from within must be stopped. The frightening thing is that our present leaders are not concerned. Every day we see more dark faces in the trains, in the streets we see greater numbers of negresses and sardies

Indian females with their offspring heralding a Britain in the near future whose character will be irreparably altered.

The liberals, keepers of our consciences, have told us not to worry. "Don't be afraid" they say "we must learn to live in a multiracial society". They are at this very moment teaching our children to love their 'black brothers' and welcome them. Meanwhile the flood tide of immigration, aided by white emigration and aliens already here breeding away by their hundreds of thousands, continues. The whole future and birthright of the next British generation is being sold down the river by people who care for their public images but have little sense of national pride and national self-preservation. There is no place for the wishes of the British people in their rose-coloured spectacles.

This generation of young Britons is now being taught by these traitors to spit on our glorious past and to love foreigners. The time must come when the true Britons will step in and say "enough, no more". The liberal hegemony which has gradually gained ground and rotted our national will over the last hundred years is now poised for its most spectacular triumph. They must be stopped before they deliver their death blow. I believe they have succeeded for the first time in capturing the minds of our youngest citizens. We must act positively and quickly before this generation now 14 years old and younger outlives and overtakes us - we must put every spare pound into the fight.

A tumour has been implanted and will kill Britain as the world knows and respects her unless patriots are willing to stand up and be counted.

P. J. LINDSAY
Grays, Essex

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th. of the month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in the *Lancashire Evening Telegraph*.

WITH what utter contempt must Blackburn Trades Council and Labour Party hold the people of this area if they think for one moment that their "policy statement" on the National Front will fool any clear-minded person into believing that their allegations are in any way based on fact.

With what reason do they believe that the National Front is "basically anti-democratic" when its very structure is based upon the principle whereby party officials are quite openly and freely voted into their positions by the membership? And with what reason do they believe that the

National Front is out "to destroy the working-class movement" by attempting to divide man from man?

It is, after all, the labour and Tory parties that have set out on far greater scale to stress the differences between the classes and exploit them for their separate aims. The National Front, as its name unashamedly admits, is a nationalist party, one which is for the British people as a whole, not just certain classes or groups. And it is for this reason alone, if for no other, that it is neither shameful nor dishonest for the National Front to march beneath the Union Jack.

But it is shameful and dishonest, deeply so, when this so-called "policy statement" is issued in an attempt to discredit a political party by a movement the members of which have already begun to show their true colours.

Are we meant to forget in this high-sounding smokescreen the undemocratic attempts to crush the National Front both by the denial of a public hall and by Left-wing thugs, or to forget, also, the mutterings of violent revolution by a man who was until recently a member of the Labour Party?

DAVID RILEY, Lodge St., Accrington.

Trouble shooting

Thin smears

One of the prime ways in which the extreme Left Wing — and the Establishment also, for that matter — try to halt the growth of the National Front is by drawing attention to the fact that a very small number of NF officers and members were once, ten or more years ago, associated with National Socialist and "Fascist" organisations.

These smears have never been very effective because the NF has always been able to point out that the officers and members concerned only constituted a very tiny percentage of the NF membership as a whole, that their past associations are now ancient history, and that there is a far greater percentage of ex-Conservative, Labour and Liberal party members in the NF than members who joined via the ultra-Right.

The enemies of the NF realised this and were frantic to try and dig out new 'evidence' to lend support to their defamations. After spending thousands of pounds on research the BBC *Midweek* team discovered that an extremely obscure German (horror of horrors!) magazine had made reference to the NF and its Chairman, John Tyndall.

This enabled *Midweek* to assert on its film about the NF screened last December that "a neo-Nazi German magazine described John Tyndall as 'The Führer of the National Front'." No evidence was produced to establish that the magazine was "neo-Nazi", save that the title of the publication was mentioned as being *Das Reich*. Now German words such as "Das Reich" and "Führer" (*trans.* "The Realm" and "leader") have a distinctly sinister and Nazi ring to them for English ears, for obvious historical reasons. But emotive associations do not constitute the slightest evidence of anything. This did not trouble the *Midweek* smearmongers, however, as they were simply out to make propaganda.

The *Midweek* team's exercise in Pavlovian emotion-response brainwashing techniques has been taken up by their Trotsky-ite colleagues in the International Socialist organisation. This is not to be wondered at as it is now an acknowledged fact — even acknowledged by the Establishment press — that an ever-increasing number of BBC news programme producers, journalists, researchers and directors are card-carrying members of I.S. and other Trotsky-ite groups such as the Socialist Labour League and the International Marxist Group. *Midweek* in particular has the reputation for being a "Trot Slot".

Some of *Midweek*'s poison managed to

ooze into the column of the Labour Party supporting weekly, the *New Statesman* on March 2nd. The following is a photostat reproduction of my reply to the article in question, which was published on March 9th:

Thunder from the Right

Sir, The means employed by Mr Andrew Stephen to smear Mr John Tyndall (Chairman of the National Front) with the 'neo-Nazi' tag in his article 'Fraternisation on the Right' were neither honest nor original. I believe it was Mr Michael Cockerell of the BBC *Midweek* programme who first asserted that an obscure and allegedly 'neo-Nazi' German magazine called *Das Reich* (The Realm) described Mr Tyndall as being 'the leader of the National Front'. Mr Cockerell translated from German into English every word of that sentence except the word 'leader' simply because he knew that to English ears the German word 'Führer' sounds sinister. It is obvious that Messrs Cockerell and Stephen would not leave untranslated the word 'Führer' in a German-language article about Edward Heath or Harold Wilson, for being educated cosmopolitans they would know that 'Führer' is in common use in the German language, meaning 'leader', 'director' or 'guide' of practically anything, and that it is not a word peculiar to Nazidom.

For the record, we knew nothing of the article in *Das Reich* until it was brought to public attention by Mr Cockerell, and we still have no idea of its contents as Mr Cockerell only extracted one sentence from it to serve as a prop for his intellectual sleight of hand. He produced no shred of evidence to back up his assertion that the magazine is 'neo-Nazi', nor, therefore, did Mr Stephen. Is it reasonable to hold us accountable for the political views — whatever they may be — of any and every magazine which makes mention of us?

And why did Mr Stephen have to rely so heavily for smears on a publication like *The Monday Club: a Danger to Democracy*, whose authors were so sure of their facts, so proud of their vile and scurrilous intrusions into the private lives of individuals, that they had to publish their great work anonymously and distribute it in the manner befitting pornography? Those of your readers who are capable of a moment's independent thought and critical analysis will be aware that Mr Stephen's squalid ragbag of an article has not enhanced the reputation of the *NEW STATESMAN*.

MARTIN WEBBER

National Front
50 Pawsons Road
Croydon

Labour Shadow Cabinet who were at one time card-carrying members of the Communist party who actively campaigned against Britain's war effort against Nazi Germany during the period when the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was current?"

Because the Left is so desperately short of hard facts to back up its baseless assertions that the NF is a "Nazi" party, it might be tempted to re-hash the dishonest *Midweek* concoction in other publications — particularly the less sophisticated Provincial press. It is up to local NF organisers to use the material contained in this feature to set the record straight by means of letters to the editors of such publications.

Most local and Provincial newspaper editors are prepared, unlike the BBC, to publish letters of reply, and therefore letters to them should be low-key and polite. If NF organisers find any case of an editor publishing attacks on the NF who refuses to publish letters of reply, they should send full details to the NF Press Relations Department immediately, so that the appropriate representations can be made.

NF members — and in particular, local organisers — have a duty to ensure that lying attacks on the NF never go unchallenged. Our right of reply must never be allowed to lapse by default. Lies grow like weeds and must be ripped out constantly. Truth, in our brainwashed society, is a fragile plant which needs a lot of tending if it is not to be choked.

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While I am grateful to the Editor of the *New Statesman* for publishing what he did of my reply, I wonder why he cut out the following paragraph:

"Why do 'liberal' minded people consider it good sport to hound those who in the past held National Socialist views, but denounce as 'vicious McCarthyism' any reference to, say, those members of the

Nationalists: If you are collectors of British stamps, we offer you the chance to win an 1840 Penny Black. Write for details and selection of GB approvals or ring for details. The Postal Stamp Club, 31 Milkwood Road, Herne Hill, London SE24 OHX. (Tel. 01-274 3105)

NF contesting wide range of local elections

For the first time since its inception, the NF has decided to contest the Greater London Council elections — the polling day for which is 12th April. G.L.C. wards are truly huge — in fact they comprise whole Parliamentary Constituencies. As a Constituency comprises about six Borough wards, the NF in London will be covering no less than 36 wards, as it has nominated six candidates.

The candidates and electoral divisions are: Mr. Ken Robinson, Chairman, Enfield Branch, for Enfield North; Mr. Richard Franklin, Chairman of Harrow Branch, for Harrow Central; Mr. John Fairhurst, Chairman of Hayes Group, for Hayes and Harlington; Mrs. Jo Reid, a member of Hounslow Branch, for Feltham and Heston; Mr. Tom Lamb, Chairman of Wandsworth Branch, for Battersea South; and Mr. Ray Pritchard, Secretary of Southwark and Lewisham Branch, for Bermondsey.

Really excellent election addresses have been prepared for these candidates, and the work of distributing them will prove a real test of the organisation of the Branches involved. In addition to distributing addresses, most Branches have been holding a series of motorcades, street corner meetings and other publicity winning activities.

Spearhead's tip for best result? Mr. John Fairhurst at Hayes and Harlington. It will be remembered that in one ward in a Hayes Borough by-election in November last year, Mr. Fairhurst won nearly 20 per cent of the poll after a very short campaign. Now the NF is even better known in the area, and it is rumoured that patriotic local Conservatives, sick of their party's betrayals, are giving active assistance to Mr. Fairhurst's campaign.

Blackburn Branch, Lancs. have nominated three candidates to stand in the forthcoming County elections. These County wards comprise several city wards, so the County elections campaign is being fought to find out which city wards are most favourable to the NF. Having prepared the ground in county elections, the Branch plans to nominate at least six candidates to stand in the important Blackburn borough elections.

To assist their campaign, the Branch plans to distribute 10,000 copies of the NF's big new *Statement of Policy* published by the National Directorate last month — this in addition to attractive candidates' election addresses.

Huddersfield Branch is so impressed with the content and presentation of the new *Statement of Policy* that it has pur-

chased 20,000 copies and these will be distributed as election addresses along with leaflets announcing the names and personal details of the four candidates the Branch has nominated, and showing a photograph of the recent NF march in Huddersfield.

Bristol Branch will be nominating five candidates in the city's borough elections, and will also be nominating a candidate in Bath. Thanks to renewed activities on the part of the Branch in recent months, considerable local press publicity and the arrival of Asian Immigrants (who were immediately granted preferential housing treatment by the local Council), the Branch expects an improved vote.

Individual NF candidates will be standing in local elections in Norwich, Brighton, Hove and Staines. Full details of all the results in all these local elections will appear in our next issue.

Example to NF Branches

With an eye to coming election expenses Camden and Brent Branch have held their first ever jumble, taking £82.40 in less than an hour! Two small local Press advertisements were inserted — one a week before and one the day before. Some two hundred customers pushed their way in when the doors opened at 2 p.m. They just gobbed up the goods. None more eagerly than some coloureds making a bee-line for a heap of garish remnants — and very pleasant it was to take their money for so good a cause!

But if the sale itself was short and sweet, plenty of work went into preparations for it. Credit must go mainly to Mrs. Edna Birch who not only gave jumble herself and spent a lot of time collecting other people's, but who took charge of the whole operation and finally made a donation covering all expenses thus leaving receipts clear profit.

OBITUARY

We have been informed that Mrs. Ellen Clements, of Urmston, Lancs., died in February. Mrs. Clements was a loyal and dedicated worker for the Manchester Branch of the National Front in the earlier stages of its development. Always in great pain through arthritis, she gave wonderful services in the secretarial field as well as contributing very generously out of her meagre income to the movement. Mrs. Clements will be sadly missed by all Lancashire members.

Reds mob John Tyndall

A gang of more than 40 Leftists tried to prevent Mr. John Tyndall, Chairman of the NF National Directorate, from entering a hall in Beeston, Nottingham, last month where the local Nottingham NF Branch had organised a meeting. The meeting, which was held on Tuesday March 13th, was attended by more than 50 NF Members who arrived early and were in the hall waiting for Mr. Tyndall to arrive.

When Mr. Tyndall appeared the Red mob tried to block the entrance to the premises, and when he proceeded to walk through them he was kicked and jostled. Eventually twelve Policemen were required to help force a path for him. The Police were also subject to physical attack. Disappointed that they were unable to prevent the meeting from taking place, the Reds ambled away, still shrieking and gibbering incoherent hatred.

The meeting itself was a great success. The numbers present indicated a radical growth rate for the Branch, due very largely to the efforts of its Organiser, Mr. Andrew Vernon, who also spoke at the meeting. Mr. George Twells, Branch Chairman, presided at the meeting.

In his speech Mr. Tyndall dealt mainly with Britain's economic crisis and affirmed that nationalist policies were the only answer.

Martin Webster to contest West Brom

Mr. Martin Webster, NF National Activities Organiser, has been nominated by members of the West Bromwich Group and Wolverhampton and Birmingham Branches, to be the NF candidate in the forthcoming Parliamentary by-election at West Bromwich, Staffs. The by-election comes about as a result of Mr. Maurice Foley (Labour) resigning his seat in order to become a Eurocrat.

Originally Mr. Edwin Morris, Chairman of the West Bromwich Group, had been nominated to be the candidate, but Mr. Morris was obliged to resign the candidacy due to domestic reasons. Mr. Webster was nominated at a public meeting, held in the large hall of the borough's Old Grammar School, on March 1st. Mr. Webster's nomination was proposed by Mr. Peter Kane, NF West Midlands Regional Organiser, and seconded by Mrs. J. B. Jones, Secretary of the local Group.

Mr. Webster has been a member of the NF National Directorate for the past five years — the last four of them as the party's National Activities Organiser. He was instrumental in helping to establish the two largest NF Branches in the Midlands four years ago — at Wolverhampton and Leicester. In addition to his NF work he is also Assistant Editor of *Spearhead*.

N.F. STUDENTS' GROUP APPOINTS ORGANISER

Mr. Richard Lawson, a Law student at Chelmsford Polytechnic, has been appointed to the post of National Secretary of the newly formed National Front Student Association. The appointment became necessary as a result of a growing burden of work in connection with student affairs which the Chairman of the NFSA, and staff at National Head Office, are unable to cope with.

Mr. Lawson will henceforward be working at Head Office most weekends when he is not away from London visiting provincial units. His job will be to establish a team of administrators for the NFSA and to establish a sound organisational structure for the body. He is already being assisted in this task by two NF students studying in London, Mr. Peter Hone and Miss Elizabeth Wallwork. Other NF students in London who wish to help Mr. Lawson are asked to write to him as soon as possible.

Mr. Lawson has already proven his mettle as a Nationalist at his own college in Chelmsford. This term he launched a series of openly pro-National Front articles in his college magazine, under the title *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*. His blunt denunciations of Communism, International Finance, Immigration and the Common Market have provoked howls of fury from Left and Right. He has also produced leaflets exposing the subversive pro-I.R.A. terrorist connections of the International Socialist movement, which were distributed outside an I.S. meeting at which Paul Foot, of the *Socialist Worker* was speaking.

His activities and writing have caused the organiser of the college I.S. Group to declare in the college magazine:

"Again Lawson unleashes his venom upon us. His obscenities again are aired through the medium of the college magazine. Again people defend the publication of his vile and revolting allegations in the name of free speech. Let them say that in ten years time when all liberals are in concentration camps, if the National Front are allowed to spread their evil philosophy. It is like giving a shotgun to a psychopathic killer. I formally call for a total ban on anything else Lawson may utter, a total ban, moreover, on Lawson using the magazine as a medium. If we cannot get Lawson removed from this college, then his thoughts must be banned."

Could a young NF officer have a finer recommendation than that?

One of his first tasks will be to bring his journalistic energies to bear on the project to bring out *Spark*, the long awaited NF student newspaper, for next term.

Leicester election: old parties running scared

As the date for the local elections in Leicester draws nearer all the old parties — Labour, Conservative and Liberal — are becoming more apprehensive about the growing support for the 16 National Front candidates nominated by Leicester Branch — one for each ward in the City.

The hostility and fear which the old gang hold for the NF is manifested in a variety of different ways. The extreme Left and Communists, who support the Labour Party, have embarked on a campaign of smearmongering. Letters describing the NF as "Nazi" and comparing John Tyndall, NF Directorate Chairman, to Hitler, have been published in the local evening newspaper, the *Leicester Mercury*. These, however, have been effectively rebutted by letters from NF members — ex-servicemen and people who lost relatives in the Second World War.

Many Labour Party candidates have given up speaking about Labour Party policies at campaign meetings, and instead devote the whole of their time to attacking the NF in an hysterical fashion. This hate campaign has had its effect. During recent weeks attacks have been made by Left Wing hooligans on the homes and property of Mr. Ron Silverwood, Branch Secretary, Mr. Graham Eustace, Branch Organiser, and other NF candidates.

Both Mr. Silverwood and Mr. Eustace have had the tyres of their cars slashed, and a huge block of concrete was hurled through the window of Mr. Silverwood's living room. Mr. Silverwood has also received a series of threats to bomb his home. Messrs. Silverwood and Eustace treat this campaign of intimidation with the contempt it deserves.

The Conservative assault on the National Front is considerably more subtle than that of the Red supporters of the Labour Party. Local Tory businessmen have financed a rump organisation called "The Enoch Powell Support Group". Members of this group have twice tried to infiltrate and split the NF Branch. Having failed in these tactics they are now putting up candidates in opposition to NF nominees, hoping to split the NF vote. So far only three candidates of the Group have been nominated, and their campaign has not cut a lot of ice with the electors in the city.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Enoch Powell himself, in a recent letter to an NF member, declared that he knew absolutely nothing about the 'Enoch Powell Support Group' and had no connection with it. The Group was using his name without his approval or permission, and if they persisted in doing so the leaders of the group would "have to face the consequences". A photostat of that letter has been given to the *Leicester Mercury*.

Reports from all NF candidates in the city indicate that support for the NF is running very high in all quarters of the White population. Even a number of Town Hall employees, including Department Heads, have contacted the NF Branch to wish their candidates every success. These Municipal employees are sick to death of being obliged to carry out projects and policies which are clearly to the detriment of the native White population and to the advantage of the teeming multitude of Asian invaders . . . policies imposed by the treacherous Tory-Labour junta.

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NF March Impresses Huddersfield People

As with every other march the National Front has organised in recent months, Communist organisations whipped up an atmosphere of tension and violence in order to try and inhibit or prevent altogether a National Front march through Huddersfield on March 10th. The Reds completely failed in their efforts even more resoundingly than they have done on previous occasions.

More than 400 patriots, led by the Huddersfield Branch banner and 60 Union Jack flags, marched through all the main shopping precincts of the town centre. It had been hoped that a local pipe and drum band would be available to lead the march; indeed they had agreed to do so then, at the last moment they backed down as a result of anonymous threats.

This disappointment turned out to be a blessing in disguise, for a decision was taken by NF Activities Organiser Martin Webster to hold the march in complete silence out of respect for the man killed and those injured during the I.R.A. terror bomb attacks in London three days previously.

The silent march had a most remarkable effect. Huddersfield citizens had been warned to expect a shouting rowdy column, and possibly violence on the streets. Instead they saw a well-disciplined body of several hundred people, proudly holding aloft their flags and banners, but maintaining absolute quiet.

The streets were crowded with shoppers, but as the NF column went by a silence came over the whole town. The shoppers stopped and stared and kept as quiet as the marchers. The effect was quite dramatic. All that could be heard in the busiest part of one of the most bustling towns in Yorkshire that Saturday afternoon was the clip-clopping of the three Police horses at the front of the parade.

The impact of this silent march can be judged from the fact that Mr. Eric Kitson, Huddersfield Branch Activities Organiser, went over the whole route the march had taken later in the afternoon, and he could only find three NF leaflets which had been discarded by bystanders. More than 4,000 NF leaflets had been distributed during the course of the march. Anti-NF leaflets distributed during the afternoon by Reds littered the gutters everywhere.

This was not the only disappointment for the Reds. The counter-demonstration to the National Front activity was promoted by

a rump organisation calling itself the Human Rights Group. The Chairman of the H.R.G. was Mr. Lauri Shaw, Chairman of the Huddersfield Branch of the Communist Party, who frequently gets as high as 30 votes in Council elections, compared to NF polls of 300 plus.

Despite wide pre-publicity in the *Morning Star*, organ of the Communist Party, and the *Socialist Worker*, organ of the "anti-Stalinist" International Socialists, which promised a final massive showdown against the National Front, barely 150 Reds turned up from all parts of the Midlands and North of England to support the H.R.G. activity. Indeed, the student Reds were so disheartened at the sight of the 50 decrepit old fogies which was all Mr. Shaw was able to muster, that they abandoned the 'Human Rights' column and held their own march.

The students completely lost their direction, however and never once came into contact with the NF column for the 'confrontation' they had promised until the NF members and supporters were filing into the Parish Hall, Venn Street, for an indoor rally.

The NF members on the other hand were delighted with the obvious success of their march, and 300 of them stayed behind to attend the rally. The fact that the NF was able to hold an indoor meeting is due to the courage of Canon T. S. Wetherall, Rector of the Parish Church and controller of the Parish Hall in Venn Street. He was subjected to all manner of pressures from all sorts of sources to cancel the NF booking, but in the interests of free speech he refused to do so. His stand was all the more commendable as he does not support the policies of the NF.

Apart from the usual anonymous telephone threats, a letter from his Bishop, and embarrassing publicity from the local paper, the *Huddersfield Examiner*, Canon Wetherall was also treated to a visit from Mr. Shaw of the Human Rights Group. Mr. Shaw, who can really be an ingratiating Uriah Heep

when he wants to be, greatly impressed Canon Wetherall. He described Mr. Shaw as "a perfect gentleman" to Mrs. Rita Buckley, Huddersfield NF Branch Chairman, during an interview a week before the activity. The Canon was shocked to learn of Mr. Shaw's Communist Party connections, however, and told Mrs. Buckley that Mr. Shaw had not volunteered that information during their cosy chat.

Speakers at the packed and enthusiastic National Front meeting which followed the march were: Mr. J. Kingsley Reed, Chairman of the Blackburn NF Branch, who spoke against the Common Market; Mr. Walter Barton ("Good afternoon, fellow racists!") North of England Regional Organiser; Mr. Martin Webster, NF National Activities Organiser, who exposed the Communist conspiracy to subvert free speech; and Mr. John Tyndall, NF National Directorate Chairman, whose speech expounding a wide range of Nationalist policies won him a standing ovation.

Mr. Webster made the appeal for funds, which was responded to by a magnificent collection of nearly £230.00. A vote of special thanks to the meeting Chairman, Mrs. Buckley, was proposed by Mr. Barton, and warmly supported by the audience. Mr. Barton explained that most of the credit for the fine organisation of the activity was due to Mrs. Buckley's hard work.

Due to Communist threats prior to the activity, the Huddersfield Police turned out more than 400 men during the period of the demonstration. Their disciplined conduct and good humour impressed both NF demonstrators and townsfolk. A letter of thanks to the Police from Mrs. Buckley was published in the *Huddersfield Examiner* the Monday following the demonstration. A number of Police stated after the day's activity that had it not been for the threats of violence from Communist organisations, no more than a couple of dozen extra Police need have been on duty.



National Front marches through Huddersfield